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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW AMERICAN HELIX.

BY F. A. SAMPSON.

On the Boston Mountains, Crawford Co., Arkansas, I found some shells which may be described as follows:

Triodopsis edentata, n. sp.

Shell imperforate, depressed, with granulate striations, thickly covered with hair-like projections; whorls 5, the last strongly contracted at the aperture; suture not much impressed; spire short, obtuse; parietal wall with a long arcuated white tooth; umbilical region impressed; aperture contracted by a deep indentation behind the peristome; on the inner margin of the peristome are two enlargements or obsolete teeth, one near the base, the other midway between it and the right terminus of the peristome.



Greater diameter $13\frac{1}{2}$, lesser 12, height 7 mill.

T. inflecta in Arkansas varies from 9 to 12 mill. diameter, and the larger shells in general appearance are very much like this species with the exception of the teeth on the peristome. Had I found but one or two specimens I would have taken them to be immature *inflecta* of large size, but I found a dozen living and dead shells the latter part of February, and they were all destitute of peristome teeth, and are as much entitled to specific distinction as *Triodopsis Rugeli* Schutt, in which the difference from *inflecta* is the distance of the upper tooth of the peristome within the aperture.

In this species the enlargements of the peristome correspond in position with the teeth of *inflecta*, but it is hardly proper to call

them teeth, the thinner shells being as clear of teeth as a typical *Mesodon*, and only the old thickened shells have the obsolete teeth. They attain a size somewhat larger than the largest specimens of *inflecta* in the Binney collection.

Prof. Call believes them to be *Triodopsis appressa minor*, but they seem to me to be nearer *inflecta* than *appressa*, and if not a distinct species, they certainly are a well-marked variety.

NOTES ON THE VARIATION OF CERTAIN MOLLUSCA
INTRODUCED FROM EUROPE.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

As I have urged when writing of *Helix nemoralis*, few subjects can be more interesting to the conchologist than the effect of environment on species, which is seen so frequently in the case of variable species introduced into new countries.

Through the kindness of Mr. W. G. Binney and Prof. J. H. Morrison, I have been enabled to examine specimens of several species of European Mollusca introduced into this country, and to refer them to various varieties already known in Europe, but mostly so far not recognized in the American fauna.

(1.) *Agriolimax agrestis* (L.) var. *Sylvaticus*. (Moq., non Drap.)

This is the mottled form of the species, and appears to be the prevalent form at Burlington, New Jersey, whence Mr. Binney has sent me several living examples. One of these is unusually large, being 53 mill. long.

(2.) *A. agrestis* var. *typica*. (Less. & Poll.)

This is the spotless type, of which I found a single example at St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, in 1887.

(3.) *A. agrestis* var. *reticulatus* (Moq.)

Resembles var. *sylvaticus*, but is reddish-ochre with black irregular spots, often tending to reticulation on the body. Sent from Burlington, N. J. (Mr. Binney).

(4.) *Limax* (*Lehmannia*) *variegatus* Drp. var. *flavus* Moq. (= *L. flavus* "L." Auctt.)

Lexington, Va., one example from Prof. Morrison.